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admirable Cooking Apparatus
ever awarded in a Cooking
Silver Medal was awarded,
at competition ever known,

Boston A Silver Medal was
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Boston the past year, for all

that can be named.

plates, or any large plates

to addition to the advantages,

&c., it is acknowledged

Roasting that has ever been

Stove being composed of

perfect Stoves which is of

the parlor stove may be used

Boiling & Washing, and

intended above, in fact it is im-

possible to get a first rate

name the above where will

and Fixtures, Tin Ware,

CO.,

1-street,

BANGOR.

the CHEAPEST!

7

FORTES,

, or Approved Credit.

Agents for the sale of Pa-

Manufactured by HALL, DA-

re are ready to furnish Instru-

ments equal to any made in this

Boston prices, delivered in 8

or 10 days from the time

taken in exchange for new

instruments now on

Mahogany Cases which the

cell and examine. Second

year or let, as usual

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W S,

& Hardware

complete assortment kept

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SCHWARTZ,

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ORE AND FACTORY

second door north of York-st.

an Exchange at

fresh supply of the above

GOODS,

the best quality, just received,

will be sold at

PRICES

cannot fail to suit purchasers.

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f all kinds made

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usual.

B SCHWARTZ,

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16

B. Sargent,

LY informs the public that he

himself with a new and beau-

tiful prime horses for the accom-

plish. All calls for attending

funerals &c., will be prompt

advised to as he will give his au-

thority to the business.

Left at VINTON & POR-

TERSON's office of SHAW & BILLINGS.

14

quality Hay, for sale by the ton

ton, by D. MOSMAN

TERTIAN'S

Furnishing Rooms,

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6 Brattle, and 73 Cornet-

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House of Keeping will find

everything every thing appurten-

anted kitchen, (the foundation

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clusive & judi-

cious celebrated

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MAJIC SHOWER BATH!

use the com & trouble of bath-

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the whole surface of the body

A. G. 6pm

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spurious stiffness of the joints,

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will answer equally well.

Also will answer equally well

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For sale, and POTTER & BROWN, Bas-

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TEVENS,

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redam apartment of English Lard

in fine gold cases. Also a sup-

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a variety of Makers, got up in

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TONTON TWINE*

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BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER

BY SMITH & SAYWARD.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1846.

VOLUME XIII.....NUMBER 110.

Bangor Daily Whig and Courier

PUBLISHED AT THE
KENDOOG Market, at Four Dollars
a year payable half yearly in advance. All sub-

scriptions for less than a year to be paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accom-

panied by the amount due.

The BANGOR COURIER is published at

the office of the Daily Whig and Courier

Tuesday morning, at Two o'clock, a year in ad-

vance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid

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The parlor stove may be used

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7

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

PORTLAND.

THIS large and commodious es-

tablishment, located corner of Con-

gress and Federal streets having

been leased by the undersigned

for a term of years will be opened

under their direction on MONDAY Nov 3d by

whom its reputation as a hotel of the first class, it

is hoped will be fully secured.

Mr. Elisha Field, Boston, is agent for this

paper. Advertisements left with him will be im-

mediately forwarded.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPUBLICATIONS OF

The London Quarterly Review

The Edinburgh Review,

The Foreign Quarterly Review,

The Westminster Review,

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New-

York, immediately on their arrival by the

British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine

white paper, and are bound copies of the originals

of the London Magazine, and the celebrated

Periodical of the Edinburgh edition.

They are spread wide of these splendid Period-

icals readers it needless to say much in their praise

As literary organs they stand far in advance of

any works of a similar stamp now published, while

the political complexion of each is marred by

a sign of party character

They embrace the views of the three great par-

ties in England—Whig, Tory and Radical—

Blackwood's and the London Review—Whig, and

the Edinburgh Review—Whig, and the

Quarterly Review—Tory, and the Edinburgh Review—

Radical, and the Edinburgh Review—Tory, and the

London Review—Whig, and the Edinburgh Review—

Radical, and the Edinburgh Review—Tory, and the

London Review—Whig, and the Edinburgh Review—

Radical, and the Edinburgh Review—Tory, and the

London Review—Whig, and the Edinburgh Review—

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London Review—Whig, and the Edinburgh Review—

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London Review—Whig, and the Edinburgh Review—</

Bangor and Courier.

John S. Sayward, —Editor.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1846.

Mr. Whipple's Lyceum Lecture.

Market Hall on Tuesday evening was crowded with attentive listeners, drawn thither, even on a rainy night, by the fame of the lecturer, Mr. E. P. Whipple, of Boston. The subject of the lecture was the "Ludicrous side of life"—The ludicrous of life springs from the inharmonious or inconsistency of the elements of human nature. These elements seem at first easily to lead to perfection, but when we come to take facts we see man changing and vacillating. History furnishes a mass of chaos following expediency where each ruling Chief is experimenting on the most ruinous way of disposing of nations. We become indignant at seeing vice on the throne and virtue on the bier—The partition is extremely thin between the seal of the caucuses and the straight jacket. But the human mind cannot long live on human passions, and nature has given the powers of imagination and worth, of the use of the ludicrous or ridiculous, that men might not be continually disgusted and driven to misanthropy by the vices and crimes of their fellow, or by perceiving human follies under the eye of death, we lose our indignity. The serpent thus often loses its fangs, and by becoming ridiculous it becomes our curb to him.

In referring to the extremes of birth he cited Rabelais and Theroles as examples, the former of jovial and the latter of bitter satire. Rabelais he esteemed the wittiest, coarsest of all mirthfulness. With him every thing assumes a mirthful character, whether the false religions of his time, or the so-called statesmen, in his hands, become at once exquisitely ludicrous and fit only to excite elephantic laughter. Cratias is with him the most ludicrous of mistakes, and every thing externally dignified in the world he writes into mirthful glee. He laughs not with the wicked but at them, and seems to have looked death in the face with a far grin on his own.

Theatres represents a class of wits who deal in the bitter, and who deal with crime, with sharp pointed fierceness, but not from respect to virtue. His criticism of the Trojan war takes the heroic wholly out of it. He deals in subtleties and fates with fiery gall, and showers whole hail storms of epithets, leaving big jets sticking in the flesh.

The characteristics of these representatives of the extreme classes of wits were eloquently described.

Between these extremes are a thousand varieties of humorists. What we see perverted or in excess appears ludicrous. Life is full of sham, and this the eye of birth detects, and humor uncovers the deception. Pride has divided society into classes and affords matter of everlasting merriment to the wit, and moralizing in the priest. The idea of cause—the pretty pride of clique—the remark that he does not belong to our class and she is not connected with our circle, are but stupendous stupidities. In Christian England the feeling of caste is even greater than in heathen India. These division lines between the vulgar great and the vulgar little, he deemed the greatest curse of American society. Here, to be gentle, is the God of popular worship. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" freezes many friendships. The test question is not what a person is, but what he has, and this involves the result of all that foolery into this, that man is not a soul-bound down brain owner, but a creature of cost and pantaloons.

Conservatism is a good thing, but conservators often talk radicalism while they will not look upon the new moon purely out of respect for that venerable institution—the old one.

Philanthropy is assumed as a cheap thing—an elegant accomplishment of the conscience, and answers to shield men in the crimes to which they are inclined by denouncing those they have no mind to. In all these inconsistencies and conditions of conscious and unconscious hypocrisy, what escapes the metaphysician shuns, but upon the page of the satirist. We see benevolence and malignity united, making men mock bears, shedding tears over faults, while at the same time delighting in excusing malicious scandal. These men have hearts all grained on one side, all honey on the other.

There is a dandy among men to appear better than they are—Knavery must not appear such, but national knavery must appear as patriotism. The true essence is not seen in the form of society, there is so little truthfulness—it were better for all that that honor be given to the tongue-warious, but rather that honor be conferred upon the bold, honestly open rascal.

Dignity is disgracefully reverenced. Under it Duncehood sneaks and dulness passes for depth. The success of men in the show of dignity is a standing jest on mankind. By dignified empirics Dunces and Windbags are distinguished as statesmen and gentlemen. It is highly amusing to see them in life, where men are profoundly deep upon foolish nothingness, and keeping themselves alive by sucking the paws of their own stupidity.

Dignity comes like a veil between us and the real of life, and the absurd revering for it, injures good and great men by making them actors. Who removes the curtain and jauntily steps forward and gives dignity a stop upon the back with a "how are you my old boy?"

It is the province of wit to separate truth and deception, and thus all heterism which depends on forms and external circumstances is apt to be exploded by it. Mirth is therefore not synonymous with levity, for good jokes are often good exioms. A vivid sense of the ludicrous is an element of safety, and is worth more than all the dignity of the world.

Mr. Whipple gave a highly disconcerting review of the comic writers of the English language, in which appeared his great power as a critic, which he greatly excels, and he closed by saying, that he which harmonizes with reason is safe from contempt, and a life which harmonizes with virtue is the only one which is safe from the chastisement due to vice.

The lecture abounded in apt quotations and in forcible illustrations of his general subject, and the natural portions were written with great force and contained a stinging pungency, yet so generally were the parts involved that although these most have been some little self-condemnation half indulged or half feared by nearly all

his hearers, yet all were left in tolerably comfortable condicione by the belief that a little more cutting will belong at the door of their neighbor than at their own."

We have only caught up here and there a loop in the work, with which to construct this rough and hurried sketch. The lecture was delivered without notes and in an agreeable manner even the angular proulation of the lecturer being well suited to the subject. It contained many passages of elegant writing, although much of it was adorned with too many ruffles and ribbon words, still all so well disposed as never to fatigue.

If The Democrat of the present week esteems the fact of the annexation of Texas for the purpose of extending and perpetuating American slavery, and that other fact of the present war with Mex co growing out of the desire to extend slave territory, as "little things," compared with the national advantages growing out of annexation. The carrying the spirit of trade to an enormous and a wicked extreme. In our view the extension of trade does not justify plundering a nation, subverting an established government, and introducing slavery among a people where the face of a slave was never seen. Trade and traffic however profited little in weight with our mind in favor of strong nation plundering the possessions of weaker nations. No. No. The almighty dollar may close the eyes of the Democrat to all the iniquities included in the plan of the annexation of Texas. The almighty gold egg may shut out from its conscience all compunctions touching the sin of war. The Trinity of the Gold eagle, the silver dollar and the copper cent, may make all the moral obligations of nations and men appear as "little things" in the estimation of the Democrat. We have no such sort of reverence for traffic. We esteem humanity far above trade, so far indeed as to admit of no comparison.

We shall again refer to the little things connected with the course of the present loco fico, gold worshiping administration of the general government, particularly in relation to the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war. It is hopeless we know to expect that anything which may be said or proved touching these matters will have any effect upon the Democrat, since its hope of gain stands as a sufficient justification for any great moral evils connected with the course of the government.

If Mr. Whipple will lecture this evening before the Lyceum, on the subject of "Authors in their relation to Life." His last lecture has so fully established his reputation with our people as a skilful lecturer, that Market Hall will be well filled to night.

We learn that Mr. Whipple is of the class of self-educated men, and in this connection, as well as for the purpose of encouraging others pursuing the same path, we remark that a correspondent of the Boston Atlas says of him, that as a writer, his articles are marked by the same vigor that characterizes the thoughts, and are entirely free from the taint and glitter of a meaningless mass of mere words, so arranged as to tickle the ear by their jingle. Sound thoughts are clothed in good, snowy, Angle Saxon words, showing where his chief delight has been—even among those glorious lights of our earlier English literature, in whom Hazlitt and gentle Eliot so delighted, and to whom he has recently paid so noble a tribute."

This article thus concludes—

It has been said, that Mr. Whipple is the ablest of the American critics. To us, this seems rather extravagant praise, but we do not hesitate to ascribe to him a high place among the very few who may be called good critics. Few are they in number, but still do they reflect a bright light on the literature of our country, and among these, it is no mean place that Edwin P. Whipple holds.

If An interesting case was decided in Baltimore on Tuesday, by which a woman, with a large family of children and grand-children were freed from slavery. Forty two years ago, when she was a child, her mother was sold for a term of years, the child to remain with the master until he was remunerated for the trouble of养育 her. She grew up, was married, and the suit arose from an attempt to sell one of the children.

If A friend has left upon our desk the following list of curiosities:

A lock of hair from the head of the tide A pillow from the bed of the river A molar tooth from the mouth of the Mississippi A spark of the fire of Genius Three or four drops of the spirit of Yankee Enterprise

If Hon. John H. Clarke has been elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, to fill the place now occupied by Mr. Simonds. Gov. Dorr was the Loco candidate.

If We are indebted to Jerome & Co's Express for Boston and New York papers, received yesterday in advance of the mail.

[Correspondence of the N.Y. Jour. Com.]

Washington, Oct. 30, 1846

We learn that the President is about to call out a large additional volunteer force. He will take them chiefly from the South, the Southern troops will be best adapted to the climate.

This accords with the statement made some time ago, by General Pierce M. Butler, of S. C., viz. that of the war continued, a large force would be drawn from the South.

A letter of the 7th Oct., the latest date from Monterey, mentions a rumor, which is doubtless founded, that Maj. Gen. Wm. O. Butler will succeed Maj. Gen. Patterson in the command of the Rio Grande posts, and that the latter is to have the command of some new expedition, all these things point to an expedition to Tampico, as a diversion in favor of Taylor, and as the means, too, by which Taylor's little army may be saved from destruction in case of

Messrs. Morrison of Dover, Hiley of Monroe, Givens of Williamsburg, Gaileson of Foxcroft and Kingsbury of Kingsbury were appointed a committee to carry into effect the provisions of the Fifth resolution.

On motion of C. B. Averill, adopted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Superintending school committees of the several towns especially to interest themselves in the subject of improvement in our common schools, and that more particularly at the commencement of the present organization, to give interest and effect, each individual of said committee propose to the Convention at their next annual meeting, some improvement in our common school system.

Resolved, That in order to attain to a higher degree of excellence in our common schools, we must insist on a more thorough preparation in our teachers, entitling them to a higher compensation.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the next Annual meeting—that the Committee be instructed to recommend to teachers and friends of Education in this County to hold a convention in connection with the school committees—that said committee be instructed to procure the services of several suitable persons to deliver lectures and addresses at and Convocation and that the committee be also requested to prepare and submit for discussion at said Convention, such questions as in their opinion, will be most likely to promote the cause of Education.

Messrs. Morrison of Dover, Hiley of Monroe,

Givens of Williamsburg, Gaileson of Foxcroft and Kingsbury of Kingsbury were appointed a committee to carry into effect the provisions of the Fifth resolution.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Superintending School Committees of the several towns in the County meet in Convention to consult on the general interest of the schools in the County and to adopt such measures to promote their usefulness as may be deemed necessary.

Therefore resolved that a convention of the superintending school committees of the several towns be held at Dover in this County on the 2d Wednesday of November next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Voted, That the Superintending School Committees of Dover and Foxcroft be a Committee to carry into effect the provisions of this Resolution.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Clerk and published in the Piscataqua Farmer, and some paper or paper printed in Bangor.

Voted, To adjourn without day.

C. SANFORD KINGSBURY, Chairman

Jas. S. Willey, Clerk

Philadelphia, June 7, 1846.

Accident to the Steamer Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island, which left Stonington for New York on Saturday night, is reported to have run ashore near Huntington, L. I. during the blow. She is said to be hard and fast. No lives were lost, and the damage to the boat is unknown.

From Guadalupe and St. Thomas.

The Brig Doctor Hutchcock, Capt. Cole, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing stores from Moule, (Gaud) of the 5th, St. Thomas of the 8th, and Tortuga Island of the 16th October.

Capt. Cole was requested by the Collector of the port of Moule (Gaud) to make known to masters of vessels, through the papers of the U. States, that they must have manifest of their cargoes regularly made out before entering any part in Guadalupe—that they would be board ed by officers from vessels of war which were ordered to cruise a certain distance for the purpose of examining their papers—and that if any vessel should be found without a manifest of cargo, she would be fined 2000 francs.

Capt. C. states that all the West India Islands were well supplied with all kinds of American produce. He also states that the crops were slightly injured by the late gales—Savannah Georgia, on 26th ult.

The Gate at Havana.

Capt. Winsor, of the ship Sunbeam, which arrived from Boston, reports that on the 18th inst., 38 miles East of Key West, he spoke the U. S. sloop Flirt, Captain Sinclair, from Vera Cruz, bound to Norfolk, who informed Capt. W. that the hurricane of the 11th was very severe in Havana, in which harbor fifty or more vessels were lost. Capt. W. could not learn whether the city or any part of the Island sustained any damage.

This seems to be improbable, for we know of no better sheltered harbor than Havana—No Delta.

Said a Bishop to a rough wagoner, "you seem better fed than taught."

"Of course, for we feed ourselves, but for teaching we depend on you."

The last Ohio papers announce, as certain, the re-election of Mr. Vinton to Congress, about which some doubt has been expressed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for a loan of five millions of dollars.

A Secret Society, called the "Sons of Liberty," has been organized in Louisville, Ky. and other western cities, for political objects.

Piscataqua County Educational Convention.

Proceedings of the Meeting for the choice of a member of the Board of Education for the County of Piscataqua, at Dover, October 13, 1846.

Delegates from the Superintending School Committees of a majority of the Towns in the County, met at Dover, on Tuesday, the 13th day of Oct. 1846, for the purpose of choosing a member of the board of Education for said County.

The meeting was organized by the choice of the Hon. Sanford Kingsbury of Kingsbury, as Chairman, and Jas. S. Wiley, of Dover, as Clerk.

Wm. F. Garrison of Faneuil, H. G. Moore of Dover, and E. L. Hammond of Atkinson were chosen a Committee to prepare and arrange the business of the meeting for the afternoon. Adjourned to hall past one o'clock.

P. M.—

Afternoon

Met agreeable to adjournment

Committee on arrangements reported the following order of exercise:

1. To choose a member of the Board of Education for this County.

2. To hear an address from the Hon. E. M. Thurston, Provisional Agent.

3. To hear a report on Resolutions from said committee.

The following Resolution was then presented by Rev. D. Bradford of Monson, and adopted.

Resolved, That the member of the Board of Education to be elected in this County be expected, in addition to the duties imperatively demanded by the law, to call public meetings for lectures and discussions, in the different towns throughout the County for the improvement of our common Schools.

Proceeded to elect a Member of the Board, after several ineffectual trials, the meeting finally made choice of the Rev. Samuel Adams of Dover.

What makes you look so ruddy and healthy, said he.

A contented mind, Max, and domestic happiness.

Ah, very likely! Look at me, as the man says in the play, which half of me is fed? I want all kinds of comfort.

I then marry, and marry well, for at your age a man may be caught in a trap. So good day, Max, and better luck to you hereafter!

We thought no more of Max, till on Sunday last, we saw him ringing the bell of a neat two story house in Franklin street. He had on a suit in black—a new wig, cane and gloves—and a middle aged, matronly-looking gentleman in black silk, was hanging on his arm.

"Come in—come in! I've got nothing to say to you to-morrow."

We entered the house.

"This is my wife."

"Your wife, Sir?"

"My wife, in sober earnest."

We offered our congratulations.

When you left me at your last visit, I pondered in what you said, and there was so much truth in it, that I determined to marry.

"But how did you manage to make such a good match?" Max? said we, with a low bow.

The wife who she acknowledged with an execrable smile.

"Well, said she, I don't know why we could not support you come to tomorrow night and drink in with me, and we'll talk the matter over. Well, I do go, and got such a nice cup of tea before a comfortable fire, with hot mifflins and orange sweetmeats, that before I left I said, "Well, Max, my old friend, let's go to tomorrow evening to Parson Snodsbrough, and get married. We are not strangers to each other. We are both comfortable, well off, and happy. She said—here's my hand, Max, I will go—

and here we are."

RAUGOR LYCEUM.

LECTURES (Thursday) 8.30 P.M. by E. P. Whipple, Esq. of Boston, at the Market House, 12 o'clock.

Admittance 25 cents.

CHARLES AVERILL, Chairman Ex. C. B. I. A.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Superintending School Committees of the several towns

